

7
18
1-5-0

A N

9

Impartial HISTORY OF THE LIFE and DEATH

JAMES O'NEILL, Esq.,

King of England, Scotland, France and
Ireland.

Collected from the most Faithful Historians.

A LETTER from the Reverend
Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, to the
Roman Catholics of his Diocese.

D U B L I N :

Printed and Sold by the BOOKSELLERS.

M DCCXLVI.

0-8-8

5-10-5

Ith
th
Ec
lin
lay
ma
par
ho

part
tick
Tim
ma
Bot

Par
Let
fion
me,
ders
I ca
its I

I ca
its R

P R E F A C E.

I Think it almost unnecessary, to apologize for publishing the History of the Life of *James* the Second, &c. at this Time ; I shall only say, that the Editor had no other Motive in compiling this little Piece of History, but to lay before the Publick at one View, the many remarkable Events, which came to pass in that Reign ; and what we might hope, fear and expect, from such another.

THE following Pages, have been impartially collected from the most authentick Authors who have treated of those Times ; which the inquisitive Reader may apply to, by the References at the Bottom of the several Pages.

I MUST not however omit, to ask Pardon of that worthy Prelate, whose Letter I have made use of on this Occasion ; I flatter myself he will forgive me, and am fully persuaded my Readers will heartily thank me for it ; since I can produce nothing myself of half its Efficacy.

A N

THE

I think it almost unnecessary to say
 that I have not published the history of
 the life of James Oglethorpe, at
 this time; I shall only say that in
 the last of my other works in com-
 piling a little piece of history, I have
 say before the public at one view, the
 history of the life of Oglethorpe, and
 the first of the signs; and what
 I have not expected from his history.
 I have collected out of my own
 collection of those who have been in-
 vited; which the magazine has
 may only copy the references as the
 history of the local facts.

I must not however omit to ask
 pardon of that worthy friend, whose
 letter I have made use of on this Occa-
 sion; I flatter myself he will forgive
 me, and am fully persuaded my Res-
 pects will heartily thank me for it; since
 I can produce nothing myself of half
 the efficacy.

A N

Im

I

7

T

fortu
 ny o
 Ran
 tal ci
 Son's
 on, l
 liam
 cle to
 " or
 " th
 " pr
 " In
 " P
 Clau
 John
 to th
 prop
 Bold
 no.

A N

Impartial H I S T O R Y

O F T H E

L I F E and A C T I O N S

O F

J A M E S the IId. &c.

THIS Prince (Son to *King Charles the First*, and *Henrietta Maria*, Daughter to *King Henry the Fourth of France*) came into the World *October* the 13th 1638. At that Time his unfortunate Father was beginning to lose the Hearts of many of his Subjects, at least great Numbers of the first Rank. But as the History of the Father, from that fatal civil War, is too well known, I shall proceed to the Son's Childhood. Thro' the Miseries of that Commotion, his Education was too much neglected. But the Parliament held in *June* the 2d, 1642, in their fourth Article to the King, we find it mentioned thus, "That he, or they to whom the Government and Education of the King's Children shall be committed, shall be approved of by both Houses of Parliament: and in the Intervals of Parliament, by the Assent of the major Part of the Council." Yet, notwithstanding this Clause, without the Advice of Lords or Commons, Sir *John Berkley* was appointed the Duke of *York's* Tutor, to the Amazement of the World, as a Person very improper to be the Prince's Preceptor. *Burnet* calls him *Bold, Insolent, Ignorant; and an Enemy to the Reformation*. Some Authors affirm the King unwillingly gave his

B

Consent

Consent to it, but the Queen over-ruled his Majesty, and 'tis allowed the Duke of York was more beloved by her than the rest of her Children. It is well known, the Queen had a great Hand in Affairs of State, witness the Massacre of Ireland. Tho' her Majesty did not imagine it would run such a fatal bloody length, and Burnet says, the Queen never intended it. These are his Words, Page 41 of his first Volume. *But in the first Design there was no Thought of a Massacre; that came in Head as they were laying the Methods of executing it. So as those were managed by the Priests; they were the chief Men that set on the Irish to all the Blood and Cruelty that followed.* However the Queen always showed an indelible Love to the King in Misfortunes, as well as Prosperity, and strove as much as possible to avert his impending Fate, but to no purpose. The Set of People then at the Helm, were stubborn, and resolved to steer their own Course.

THE Duke of York was compell'd to share the Destiny of his Brother Prince Charles, and seek for Shelter in a Court, whose Religion taught them to be the Enemies of our Constitution. 'Tis not to be wondered at, if the Duke of York, imbib'd these Principles from those who supported him with the Necessaries of Life. Yet by his own Confession he struggled longer with his Conscience than King Charles his Brother. His Conversion (as he call'd it) was owing to a Nun of a Monastery in Flanders. This Nun desired him to pray every Day, that if he was not in the right way, God would bring him into it,^a and he said, the Impression these Words made on his Mind, never left him 'till he chang'd.

DURING his stay in France, he made several Campaigns under the Conduct, and Tuition of that great Master in the Art of War Marshal Turenne^b. This great General took him so particularly under his Care, that he intrusted him in all he undertook, and shew'd him the Reasons of every thing he did so Minutely, that he had great Advantages, by being form'd under the most expe-

^a Burnet, Vol. 1. page 74. London Edition. ^b Burnet, Rapin, Buckingham, Howel, Clarendon, Life of Turenne, &c.

rienced General of the Age: *Turenne*, was so much taken with his Application, and the Ardor he shew'd, that he gave him the greatest Commendations. He us'd to say, there was the greatest Prince, and like to be the best General of his Time. This rais'd his Character so high, that his Brother *King Charles*, was not a little eclips'd by him. " Yet he soon ran into Amours, and Vice, " and that by degrees, wore out any Courage that had " appeared in his Youth. And in the end of his Life, " he came to lose the Reputation of a brave Man, and " a good Captain, so entirely, that either he was never " that which Flatterers gave out concerning him; or " his Age, and Affairs, wrought a very unusual Change " in him." I can't avoid reflecting a little upon *Burnet's* partiality, for we shall see in the Course of this Abstract, he behav'd himself with the utmost Bravery, when Admiral of the Fleet in the *Dutch Wars*.

HE seem'd to follow the Queen his Mother's Maxims, all the time he was in *France*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*. He was Head of a Party, form'd in the King his Brother's little Court, (before the Restoration) against the Earl of *Clarendon*, and it was suppos'd the Amour between him, and the Daughter of that *Earl*, was only meant to heap Dishonour on his Family. But we shall say no more of this Prince, 'till we find him in the Court of *England*, when his Brother *King Charles* the Second, was seated quietly on the Throne of his Father.

While the King was transacting a Marriage with the Daughter of *Portugal*; the Earl of *Clarendon's* Daughter, then great with Child by the *Duke of York*, call'd upon him to own their Nuptials. The Duke, by Prayers, Threats, and Promises, endeavour'd to make her wave her Claim, but to no Purpose. She answer'd, *She was his Wife, had Witnesses of her Marriage, and would force him to own it, that done, he might treat her as he thought proper.* Several Methods were try'd to disannul this Match, but to no purpose. The King told *he must Drink as he brew'd.* So the Affair ended, and she was acknowledg'd *Dutchess of York*. This Lady,

* Burnet, 615.

according to *Burnet*, had an extensive Knowledge, but took State upon her with too high a Hand. She was bred to great strictness in Religion, and practised secret Confession, was generous and friendly, but too severe an Enemy. Her Husband the Duke did not pay her the Respect due to a Wife, which cannot be any great Wonder, since she was in a manner forced upon him, yet in his Amours with other Women, his greatest Care was to conceal them from the Dutchess; her Deportment was unexceptionable, which made her Authority over him the greater. Yet the Duke took a fit of Jealousy^d in his Head, from the Assiduity of a young Man of Quality that attended the Dutchess, when at *Oxford*, and precipitately caused him to be banished from Court, and by that means the Affair was made too Publick. The Duke's greatness with the Wife of the Earl of *Southesk*, put that Nobleman on a very odd Revenge. He procured a Disease, which he communicated to his Lady, and by that means sent round to the *Dutchess*, who 'tis said, died of that Infection after the Birth of Princess *Mary*, (who was wedded to the Prince of *Orange*, in the Year 1678, against the Will of the Duke of *York*,) and Princess *Anne*, to Prince *George* of *Denmark*; all their Issue died young, and unhealthy. This has, as far as any thing that could not be brought in the way of Proof, prevailed to create a Suspicion, that so healthy a Child, as the pretended Prince of *Wales*, could neither be his, nor be born of any Wife with whom he had lived long.

WILLIS the great Physician, being called to consult for one of his Sons, gave his Opinion in three Words, *Mala Stamina Vitæ* — which gave such Offence, that he was never call'd for afterwards. It is very certain, when the Dutchess's Body was dressing for Interrment, one of her Breasts burst, being a Mass of Corruption. She died in *January* 1671, and was privately buried in *Westminster Abbey*.

THE Duke of *York* soon after the *Restoration*, was made High Admiral of England, (and *Albany* was added

^d *Burnet*, page 227, 228.

to his other Titles). 'Tis certain he behaved with the utmost Prudence, Conduct, and Courage; though in the first Engagement when the *Duke of York* commanded, it was thought the Victory might have been more compleat, had they pursued their Advantage over *Opdam* the *Dutch* Admiral, who was compelled to fly.

THE Year following (1666) was the dreadful Fire of *London*^c which was generally charged on the *Papists*; one *Hubert* a *Frenchman* who was seized in *Essex* as he was flying to *France*, confessed he had begun the Conflagration. He was blindfolded, and purposely conducted to wrong Places, where he told them it was not the Spot, where he begun the Flames, but when he was brought to the right, he confessed that was the Place where he threw the Fire-Ball into the Baker's House, the Place where the fatal Fire began, which he persisted in to the last Moments of his Execution.^e But *Oates* several Years afterwards, informed the World the execrable Deed was performed by a Knot of 80 *Jesuits*, *Friars* and *Priests* of several Nations.

IN the next *Dutch* War in the Year 1672^b the *Duke of York* had the chief Command of the Fleet, and hoisted his Flag on board the *Prince*, where he attacked the *Dutch* with such Courage in *Southwold Bay*, that *De Ruyter* with his whole Fleet was forced to fly. *Sir John Cox* was killed by a Cannon Ball by the Side of the *Duke of York*, and several Pieces of his Flesh with Blood flew in his Face. But the *Duke* himself, had the noblest Share in this Day's Action; for when his Ship was so maimed as to be made incapable of Service, he made her lye by to Refit, and went on board another, that was hotly engaged, where he kept up his Standard, till she was disabled also, and then left her for a Third, in order to renew the Fight, which lasted from break of Day, 'till Sunfet. The whole Fleet of the *Hollanders* were terribly shattered, two sunk, one taken, and one burnt, and had not the Weather proved Foggy, which prevented their joining Battle again, the *Dutch* would

^c Buckingham, Sheffield, Rapin, Howell, Baker's continuation of Van Tromp's Life, &c. ^f Burnet. ^e Howell. ^b Buckingham.

have had a total overthrow, but through the Favour of the Hazy Weather, they escaped to their own Ports. It is certain the Duke apply'd himself to learn the Marine, with that Affiduity and Alacrity, that he was allowed by all, to be a perfect Master; several Men of War were built by his Directions, in which he excelled.

TOWARDS the latter end of *November 1673*. The Duke espous'd the Princess of *Modena*, Sister to the Duke of that Name, a Roman Catholick, after the Parliament had used their utmost Endeavours to prevent it, but to no purpose. The Dutches was very young^{*} about 17. but of a full Growth: She was a graceful Person, with a good Measure of Beauty, and so much Wit, and Cunning, that during the Reign of *Charles the Second*, she behav'd herself in so obliging a Manner, and seem'd so innocent and good, that she gain'd upon all that came near her, and possess'd them with such Impressions of her, that it was long before her Behaviour, after she was Queen, could make them change their Thoughts of her: So artificially did this young *Italian* behave herself, that she deceived even the eldest, and most jealous Persons both in the Court, City, and Country. Only, sometimes, a Satyrical Temper broke out too much, which was imputed to Youth, and Wit not enough practis'd to the World. She avoided the Appearance of a Zealot, or a medler in Business, and gave herself, up to innocent Chearfulness, and was universally esteem'd and beloved, as long as she was Dutches. From this Marriage was born in *January 1674*, a Daughter, christened by the Name of *Katherina Laura*, by the Bishop of *Durham*,[†] and on the 26th of *August 1676*, another Daughter, called *Isabella*, but neither of these Children long surrvived their Birth. Nothing very material intervenes between the Death of *Charles the Second*, and *King James the Second*, his Accession to the Throne. *King Charles* exchanged this Life for another, on the 6th of *February 1684-5*, not without Suspicion of Poyson.^m

[†] Howell. ^{*} Burnet. [†] Rapin. ^m Echard.

WITHIN a few Hours after *Charles* the II had resign-
ed his last Breath, his Brother, the *Duke of York*, was
Proclaim'd King in *London*, by the Name of *James* the
II. As soon as the Lords were returned to *Whitehall*, from
proclaiming the King, he assembled the Privy Council,
and made the following Speech^o.

“ My Lords, before I enter on any other Business, I
“ think fit to say something to you, since it has pleas'd
“ Almighty God, to place me in this Station, and I
“ am now to succeed so good, and gracious a King, as
“ well as so very kind a Brother, I think it fit to declare
“ to you, that I will endeavour to follow his Example,
“ and most especially, in that of his great Clemency,
“ and Tenderness to his People.”

“ I have been reported to be a Man for Arbitrary
“ Power, but that is not the only Story has been made
“ of me: And I shall make it my endeavour to pre-
“ serve this Government both in Church and State, as it
“ is now by Law establish'd. I know the Principles of
“ the Church of *England* are for Monarchy, and the
“ Members of it have shew'd themselves good, and
“ loyal Subjects, therefore I shall always take care to de-
“ fend, and support it. I know too, that the Laws of
“ *England*, are sufficient to make the King as great a
“ Monarch as I can wish: And, as I shall never depart
“ from the just Rights and Prerogative of the Crown,
“ so I shall never invade any Man's Property. I have
“ often heretofore, ventur'd my Life in Defence of this
“ Nation, and I shall still go as far as any Man in pre-
“ serving it in all its just Rights, and Liberties.

^p THIS Speech was published the same Day, and had
the Approbation of all Parties, every one thinking it
impossible, that he would promise what he did not in-
tend to perform, and before Night, he was called *James*
the *Just*. ^q The next Day, the King publish'd a Procla-
mation, declaring, that all Persons who at the Late
King's decease, were possessed of any Office, should be
continued in the same till the King's Pleasure was further
known: He declared, moreover, that all Orders and

^a Rapin.

^o Kennet.

^p Echard.

^q Burnet.

10 *The HISTORY of the LIFE*

have had a total overthrow, but through the Favour of the Hazy Weather, they escaped to their own Ports. It is certain the Duke apply'd himself to learn the Marine, with that Affiduity and Alacrity, that he was allowed by all, to be a perfect Master; several Men of War were built by his Directions, in which he excelled.

TOWARDS the latter end of *November 1673*. The Duke espous'd the Princess of *Modena*, Sister to the Duke of that Name, a Roman Catholick, after the Parliament had used their utmost Endeavours to prevent it, but to no purpose. The Dutches was very young^k about 17. but of a full Growth: She was a graceful Person, with a good Measure of Beauty, and so much Wit, and Cunning, that during the Reign of *Charles the Second*, she behav'd herself in so obliging a Manner, and seem'd so innocent and good, that she gain'd upon all that came near her, and possess'd them with such Impressions of her, that it was long before her Behaviour, after she was Queen, could make them change their Thoughts of her: So artificially did this young *Italian* behave herself, that she deceived even the eldest, and most jealous Persons both in the Court, City, and Country. Only, sometimes, a Satyrical Temper broke out too much, which was imputed to Youth, and Wit not enough practis'd to the World. She avoided the Appearance of a Zealot, or a medler in Business, and gave herself, up to innocent Chearfulness, and was universally esteem'd and beloved, as long as she was Dutches. From this Marriage was born in *January 1674*, a Daughter, christen'd by the Name of *Katherina Laura*, by the Bishop of *Durham*,^l and on the 26th of *August 1676*, another Daughter, called *Isabella*, but neither of these Children long surviv'd their Birth. Nothing very material intervenes between the Death of *Charles the Second*, and *King James the Second*, his Accession to the Throne. *King Charles* exchanged this Life for another, on the 6th of *February 1684-5*, not without Suspicion of Poyson.^m

^l Howell. ^k Burnet. ^l Rapin. ^m Echard.

WITHIN a few Hours after *Charles* the II had resign-
ed his last Breath, his Brother, the *Duke of York*, was
Proclaim'd King in *London*, by the Name of *James* the
II. As soon as the Lords were returned to *Whitehall*, from
proclaiming the King, he assembled the Privy Council,
and made the following Speech^o.

“ My Lords, before I enter on any other Business, I
“ think fit to say something to you, since it has pleas'd
“ Almighty God, to place me in this Station, and I
“ am now to succeed so good, and gracious a King, as
“ well as so very kind a Brother, I think it fit to declare
“ to you, that I will endeavour to follow his Example,
“ and most especially, in that of his great Clemency,
“ and Tenderness to his People.”

“ I have been reported to be a Man for Arbitrary
“ Power, but that is not the only Story has been made
“ of me: And I shall make it my endeavour to pre-
“ serve this Government both in Church and State, as it
“ is now by Law establish'd. I know the Principles of
“ the Church of *England* are for Monarchy, and the
“ Members of it have shew'd themselves good, and
“ loyal Subjects, therefore I shall always take care to de-
“ fend, and support it. I know too, that the Laws of
“ *England*, are sufficient to make the King as great a
“ Monarch as I can wish: And, as I shall never depart
“ from the just Rights and Prerogative of the Crown,
“ so I shall never invade any Man's Property. I have
“ often heretofore, ventur'd my Life in Defence of this
“ Nation, and I shall still go as far as any Man in pre-
“ serving it in all its just Rights, and Liberties.

^p THIS Speech was published the same Day, and had
the Approbation of all Parties, every one thinking it
impossible, that he would promise what he did not in-
tend to perform, and before Night, he was called *James*
the *Just*. ^a The next Day, the King publish'd a Procla-
mation, declaring, that all Persons who at the Late
King's decease, were possessed of any Office, should be
continued in the same till the King's Pleasure was further
known: He declared, moreover, that all Orders and

^p Rapin.

^o Kennet.

^p Echard.

^a Burnet.

Directions given by the late King's Privy Council, should be obey'd, and perform'd, as if he were still alive. This is a clear Evidence^r of the great Influence the Duke of York had in the Councils of King *Charles* the Second. King *James* made no Changes upon his coming to the Throne in any Posts of Trust, a sure Indication, he knew the Possessors in his Interest, for since his coming from *Scotland* he properly govern'd the Kingdom in his Brother's Name, for King *Charles* seldom perus'd any Papers that were brought him, but sign'd them without Reserve.

THE first Shock that was given to his Protestant Subjects^s was to behold their King go publickly to Mass, even the Third Day after his Accession to the Throne. He also ordered *Huddleston* a Priest, that attended King *Charles* in his last Moments, to declare to the World King *Charles* dy'd a Roman, and that he had administer'd to him the *Eucharist*, and the Extreme-unction, and ordered *Chaffinch* Keeper of the late King's Closet, to discover behind it a little Chapel, with all its Adornments, where he used privately to hear Mass. This^t surely cou'd not be any Advantage to King *James* to expose the Perjuries of his Brother, who had so often sworn he was a Protestant, and took his Oath to maintain that Religion in the Face of Heaven, and the World. It cou'd only strike a Light to shew his own Promises were not be rely'd on.

" AFTER King *Charles*'s obscure Funeral, for a King, that had left 90,000 Guineas to defray the Expence, he filled up the vacant Places, viz. Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, and President of the Council. In the mean Time, numerous Addresses from all Parts of the Kingdom came crowding in, among the Rest one from the People call'd Quakers, which I shall insert, and pass by the others, for they are all much of the same Cast.

" " We are come to testify our Sorrow for the Death
" of our good Friend *Charles*, and our Joy for thy be-

^r Mysteries of State.
last Reigns.

^s Kennet.

^s Cokes Detections
^r Echard. &c.

^t Hist. of the four

“ing made our Governour ; We heartily desire, that
 “the Giver of all Good and perfect Gifts, may please
 “to endue thee with Wisdom and Mercy, in the Use
 “of this great Power, to his Glory, thy Honour,
 “and the Kingdom’s Good : We are told thou art
 “not of the Persuasion of the Church of *England*,
 “no more than we ; therefore we hope that thou wilt
 “grant us the same Liberty which thou allowest thy
 “self : which doing we wish thee all Manner of Hap-
 “piness.”

ON the 23^d. of *April*, *St. George’s Day*, Patron of the Order of the Garter, was fixed to crown the King and Queen. But many expences were * curtail’d. The Cavalcade from the *Tower* to *Westminster* the charge of 60,000 Pound^y; but some affirm that Archbishop *Sancroft*, also dock’d the Oath. Several allow’d ill Omens fell out that Day. The Crown was not well fitted for the King’s Head, it came down too far, and covered the upper part of his Face, it totter’d as he walk’d along, and had fallen if not held up by Mr. *Henry Sidney*, afterwards Earl of *Romney*, who told the King smiling. *This is not the first Time our Family have supported the Crown.* The Canopy bore by the Lords of the Cinque Ports, broke, and was supported with Difficulty through the Ceremony, a Child he had by a favourite Mistress (Mrs. *Sidley*, afterwards made Countess of *Dorchester*) dy’d that Morning. And in a Church Window in *London*, the King’s Arms painted in Glass, fell down, and was shatter’d all to Pieces, while the other Part of the Windows stood firm, without a possibility of discovering, why that part shou’d separate from the Rest. Tho’ Omens are but Dreams, yet Numbers took notice of these. A few Days after the King was acknowledged in *Scotland*, and on the 11th of *May* following, Proclaimed in *Dublin* by the Duke of *Ormond*, assisted by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City. But *King James* was hardly

* Burnet.

y Coke.

14 *The HISTORY of the LIFE*

warm in his Throne, ere the Duke of *Monmouth* rebelled in the *West*; And *Argyle* in *Scotland*, but *Argyle* in the North was soon quieted, and Beheaded in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, on the 26th of June 1685 His Head fix'd on the *Talbooth*, and his Body bury'd in *St. Magdalen's Chapel* in the *Cow-gate*.

THE Rebellion in the *West*, tho' nearer Home gave more Trouble than that in the *North*. *Monmouth* was be- lov'd by many, but setting up his Standard was ill tim'd. ^z Had he waited till the King had appear'd more odious to his Subjects, it was thought his Success had answer'd his Wishes. ^a A Proclamation was issued immediately, declaring, that the King having receiv'd Advice, that the Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Grey*, and several others were landed at *Lyme* (in *Dorsetshire*) in an Hostile Manner, and had possessed themselves of the Town, and sent their Accomplices into the Adjacent Country, to excite the People to joyn with them, the said Duke of *Monmouth*, and all his adherents, were therefore declar'd Traitors, and Rebels, &c.

THE Duke of *Monmouth's* Declaration, was Printed and spread abroad, and was entituled " the Declaration
" of James Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Noblemen,
" Gentlemen, and others, now in Arms for the Defence
" and Vindication of the Protestant Religion, and of
" the Laws, Rights and Privileges of *England*, from
" the Invasion made upon them, and for delivering the
" Kingdom from the Usurpation and Tyranny of
" *James Duke of York*," and in it they charg'd the King with Poisoning his late Majesty. ^b *Monmouth*, was not well read in the Art of War, and his new rais'd Soldiers were ill Disciplin'd, besides the Lord *Grey* wanted proper Courage, for when he was attack'd he abandoned his Post, and fled with Precipitation, ^c so that the Duke was neither assisted, nor seconded, and was at last taken Prisoner, condemn'd, and beheaded on *Tower Hill*, the 15th of *July* 1685. When the unfortunate Duke found there was no Hope for Pardon, he wav'd the Atten-

^z *Scrinia Reclusa*. ^a *Howell, Kennet, Echard, Rapin*. ^b *Jes-
series Cruelties in the West*. ^c *Burnet*.

dance of the Bishop of *Ely*, and *Bath* and *Wells*, and sent for *Dr. Tennison* (after Bishop of *Ossory* in *Ireland*) who convinced him of his Crime of Rebellion, with which the Duke was so much touch'd, that he repented, and rendered his Life with that Calmness, that seemed surprizing to the Witneses of his Death. Thus fell the Duke of *Monmouth*. The Lord *Grey*, was undeserv'dly Pardon'd, but it was owing to his great Estate that could not devolve to the Crown.

THE King was as Successful as his own Heart cou'd wish. He had held a Session of Parliament in both Kingdoms (of *England* and *Scotland*) that had settled his Revenue. He seem'd secure in his Throne, and above the Power of all his Enemies. But his own Temper, and the Fury of his Ministers, and the Maxims of his Priests, concurr'd to make him lose Advantages, that were never to be Recover'd.

GENERAL *Kirk*, who was sent to the West to quell *Monmouth's* Rebellion (and formerly Governor of *Tangier*, where he had imbib'd the Cruelty of the Moors of *Barbary*) caus'd Numbers of People concerned in *Monmouth's* Rebellion to be hang'd in *Taunton* in *Somersetshire*, meerly for his Diversion, without any Form of Law. And when the poor Wretches in the Agonies of Death, their Legs trembling, cry'd out, 'tis a pity they should Dance without Musick, therefore ordered his Instruments should Play merry Tunes, making a scoff of the poor wretches sufferings, and tho' Illegal, and Inhuman, he was only chid for it, and it was said he had private Orders from Court to justify his cruel Proceedings.

BUT one action he committed almost surpasses Belief. A young Girl throwing herself at his Feet to beg her Father's Life, he drew her into Prostitution, with a Promise to grant her Request, but having sated his brutal Lust, he was so inhuman to shew the credulous unhappy violated Creature, her Father, hanging on the Sign Post of the Inn where he quarter'd. This sad Spectacle so affected the poor deluded Girl, that she ran distract-
ed,

ed, and dy'd soon after. Good Heaven! what have such Barbarians to answer for.

JUDGE *Jefferies* was sent down the Western Circuit to try the Prisoners in some form of Law. His Behaviour was beyond any thing that was ever heard of in a civilized Nation. He was either perpetually Drunk, or in a violent Rage, more like a Fury, than the zeal of a Judge. He requir'd the Prisoners to plead Guilty, and in that Case he gave them some hope of Favour, otherwise, he would execute the utmost Rigour of the Law upon them. Those that trusted to his vile Speeches, were sure to suffer, not allowing them a Moment's Pause to fit them for another World, but ordered them to be hang'd up immediately. These Cruelties were countenanc'd by the King, who had daily advice of his Proceedings, and us'd to make it his Mirth at his Table, and call it *Jefferies's Campaign*, speaking of all he had done in a Stile, that neither became the Majesty, nor the Mercifulness of a great Prince; and upon *Jefferies's* Return, he was created a Peer of *England*, and *Baron of Wem* in *Shropshire*. This did not answer the King's Intentions, there was little got by these barbarous Executions, he wanted to bring Men of Estates, or opulent Merchants, who might afford great Compositions to save their Lives, upon this, a Proclamation was Issued, to seize upon all Harbourers of Rebels.

THERE was in *London* one Mrs. *Gaunt*, an Anabaptist, a Woman of exemplary Piety, who spent most of her Fortune in Acts of Charity, releasing poor Prisoners, and assisting those who were in Want, whatever persuasion they were of. One concerned in *Monmouth's* Rebellion, apply'd to her for Succour, which she readily gave him out of her innate Charity, and endeavour'd to conceal him, till she could find a proper Opportunity to convey him out of Danger. This Wretch! this perfidious Wretch! took his Time in the darkness of the Night, to go to the proper Officers, and accused her for harbouring a Rebel, his Fiend-like Self. She was try'd, condemn'd and executed by Fire. At the time of her Execution, she appeared all the Angel! raking

raking to her the Combustibles that were to destroy her, and ended her innocent Life, with the Calmness of a Martyr. Good God, what a Reign was this!

THE Lady *Lisle* suffered in the same barbarous Manner by that *Nero Jefferies*, tho' the Jury brought her in twice, not Guilty. In short the unheard of Cruelties practised about this Time, threw such an Odium upon the King, who countenanced the Barbarity, that alienated the Hearts of his Subjects. It gave a general Horror to the Body of the Nation, and it let all People see, what must be expected from a Reign that seem'd to delight in Blood.

THE Test Act, now fill'd the Minds of every one, and plainly proved the King was resolved not only to encourage *Papists*, but to make it the Establish'd Religion of the three Nations.

THE King had during *Monmouth's* Rebellion made great Levies to encrease his Armies for suppressing it, and tho' now at an End, the Forces were continu'd and encreas'd; and not only so, but Roman Catholicks were made Officers, without taking the Oaths and Test as commanded by Act of Parliament. This was much resented by all Protestants, Nobility and Gentry, more especially of the Church of *England*, who had faithfully and effectually serv'd the King's Interest against all his Enemies. The King in his next Speech to the House of Lords and Commons, said,

“ LET no Man take Exceptions, that there are some
“ Officers in the Army not qualified according to the
“ late Tests for their Employment: The Gentlemen, I
“ must tell you, are most of them well known to me,
“ and having formerly served with me on several Occa-
“ sions, and always approved the Loyalty of their Prin-
“ ciples by their Practice, I think them fit now to be
“ employed under me: and will deal plainly with you,
“ that after having had the Benefit of their Services, in
“ Time of such Need and Danger, I will neither expose
“ them to Disgrace, nor my self to the want of them, if

^d Jefferies Cruelties.

^e Burnet.

^f Howel, Echard, Rapin, &c.

“ there

“ there should be another Rebellion, to make them necessary to me.”

THIS Speech occasioned very warm Debates in the House of Commons, many of the Members expressing their Resentment of this Breach of the Laws, in employing *Popish* Officers in the Army.

ALL thinking Men imagined the Fate of his Father, might have opened the Eyes of the King, and the Speech *Don Pedro Ronquillo*, Ambassador from *Spain*, made the King at his first Audience². He told his Majesty, that he observed several Priests, who would importune him to alter the Religion by Law established, but wished his Majesty not to hearken to their Advice, for if he did, he would have Reason to repent, when it was too late. The King taking ill the Ambassador's Freedom, asked him in a Passion, *Whether in Spain, the King his Master advised with his Confessors? Yes*, replied *Don Pedro*, and that is the Reason our Affairs go on so ill.

IN a Letter from *Pope Innocent* the XI, he gives him the following Advice. “ That he was highly pleased “ with his Zeal for the Catholick Religion, but was afraid he would carry it too far, and instead of contributing to his own Greatness, and the Advancement “ of Religion, he would do both himself, and the Catholick Church the greatest Prejudice, by attempting “ that which could never succeed, he had but too much “ Reason to perceive his Error, when it was too late.”

THE King that he might demonstrate his Respect to the Church^b and Court of *Rome*, sent the Earl of *Castlemaine* Ambassador to the *Pope*, with a surprizing Pomp, where he was received with much Joy, and Affection, and in Return, the Holy Father, sent *Count Dada*, as *Nuncio* to the King, who made a magnificent Entry, at *Windsor*, where he resided in that Quality all the rest of *King James's* Reign. The *Papists*, with the King's Permission, set up every where in this Kingdom, as well as in *Ireland* and *Scotland*, the free and open Exercise of their Religion. The *Jesuits* erected Colleges, and Seminaries,

² Wellwood's Memoirs.
Kennet, Coke, &c.

^b Howell, Wellwood, Rapin, Echard,

in all the considerable Towns ; and at the same Time, four Popish Bishops were publickly consecrated in the King's Chapel at *Whitehall*, and sent down to exercise their Functions in their respective Diocesses, under the Title of *Vicars Apostolical*. The Pastoral Letters addressed to the Lay Catholicks were published from the King's Printing House, and dispersed all over the Kingdom. Monks appeared in the Habits of their Order at *Whitehall*, and *St. James's*, and scrupled not to tell the Protestants, *That they hoped in a little Time, to walk in Procession through Cheapside* : and as many Converts were expected, that so plentiful a Harvest might not want Labourers, a great Number of Priests, and Monks were sent from foreign Parts.

THE Kingⁱ discovered on all Occasions his extraordinary Zeal for the Advancement of his Religion, but principally in the Disposal of all Places and Offices in his Gift. For some time he had scarce prefer'd any, but those who testified a Zeal for the Protestant Faith, without regard to past Services. *Charles Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury*, who some Years before turned Protestant, lost his Regiment of Horse for refusing to return to Popery. The Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties, were almost to a Man Roman Catholicks. As for the Judges, some were Papists, and the rest such, as were obliged to pay a blind Obedience to the King's Commands.

THESE mercenary Judges, when they went their Circuits, received Orders from the Chancellor *Jeffries*, to use all their Authority for confirming the Right assumed by the King of dispensing with the Laws, and to discourage, as much as possible, those whom they should not find disposed to Submission. These Orders were executed with extreme Rigour and Insolence.

WE are now come to the Year 1688, the third Year of King *James's* Reign. He had promoted his great Work (as he called it) with a surprizing Rapidity. He had dissolved his Parliament, and had invested himself

ⁱ Kennet, Rapin, Echard, Wellwood, &c.

with an absolute Power. The Laws of the Realm were openly violated, the Privy Council wholly Popish, and under the Direction of a Jesuit (*Father Peters*). The chief Places in the Court and Kingdom possessed by Persons of the same Religion. In a Word, the King was resolved to complete his Work at all Events, backed by an Army of 15000 Men encamped not half a Day's March from the Capital.

THE 2d of *January*, publick Thanksgiving was ordered for the Queen's Pregnancy, after a Barrenness of so many Years. The Roman Catholicks seemed mad with Joy, which made the thinking Protestants begin to doubt some Imposture, not in the least believing the Miracle gained by the Prayers of the *Dutchess* of *Modena*, the Queen's Mother, from the Lady of *Loretta*, nor the Golden Image set with Jewels to adorn that wonderful Lady's Shrine, sent by her Majesty. This News produced a Cart-Load of Addresses upon the Occasion, from all Parts of the Country, and no Wonder, since there were Popish Governors every where. Immediately after, the King published a second Declaration for Liberty of Conscience. The King was not satisfyed with publishing this Declaration in the usual Method, but ordered the Bishops to send it in Print, to the Churches of their several Districts, to be read at the usual Time of Divine Service. This was striking at the Root of the Protestant Religion. Several Bishops that were in *London*, met at the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Palace at *Lambeth*, to consult how to avoid the impending Blow. They drew up a Petition to his Majesty, where they humbly signified, his Proceeding was Illegal, as had often been declared in Parliament, in the Years 1662, and 1672, and the beginning of his Majesty's Reign, &c. The King surprised and incensed at this Petition, answered in a very angry Tone. *If I change my Mind, you shall hear from me! if not, I expect my Command shall be obeyed.* Three or four Bishops, when the Order was sent down to them, comply'd with it, and sent it to their several Churches, but it was coldly obeyed every where. When the Bishops returned to the King, for an Answer to their
Petition,

Petition, they found *Jefferies* in the Council Chair, who after his usual ill Language, by the King's Order, sent them under a strong Guard to the Tower, by Water, in a very private Manner, but Numbers soon were acquainted with their Proceedings at Court, and ran in Crouds to the Water Side, where falling upon their Knees, they begged their Prayers and Blessing; even the Soldiers at the Tower did the same, to the great Mortification of the Court, where if Rage had not blinded their Reason, they might have seen the dangerous Work they had taken in Hand.

Two Days after the Seven Bishops were sent to the Tower, on the 10th of *June* 1688, the Queen (it was said) was brought to Bed of a Prince, according to the Prediction of the Lady of *Loretta*. In general, ^k 'tis very certain, the Queen, during the whole Time of her being with Child, was suspected of a Design, to impose an Heir upon the Kingdom. And when Notice was given of her first Pregnancy of this supposed Prince, disinterested People would not believe it. Our History furnished a parrallel Instance of *Mary Queen of England*, who proposed to her Husband *Philip*, to Trump up a feign'd Heir, in prejudice to her Sister, the Princess *Elizabeth*. But *Philip* of *Spain*, had more Honour than to give way to such an impious Piece of Fallacy. And since so much depends on this, we will give a full, and distinct Account of all that relates to this Matter.

THE Queen had been for Six or Seven Years in such an ill State of Health, that every Winter brought her very near Death. Those about her, seemed well assured, that she who had buried all her Children soon after they were born, and had now for several Years ceased bearing, would not have any more. Her own Priests apprehended it, and seemed to wish for her Death.

IN *September*, the last Year the Queen went to the *Bath*, where the King came to Visit her, and

^k Rapin, Kennet, Echard, Wellwood, *Misteries of State*, *Scrinia Reclusa*, four last Reigns, Howell, Orleans, Coke.

22 *The HISTORY of the LIFE*

staid a few Days with her, after her continuing a Course of Bathing for some Time, she returned to *Windsor* on the First of *October*. It was soon observed that all things about her Person, were managed with a mysterious Secrefy, into which, none were admitted but Papists. But the 10th of *June*, a Child was ushered into the World, as born of the Body of the Queen, but from his Birth was looked upon as an Impostor, for these following potent Reasons, First, that the Queen was not with Child when she pretended to be so, and that at the Time of her pretended Delivery, a Son was supposed as being born of her Body. Second, that she was really with Child, but that having the Misfortune of miscarrying, she continued still to feign herself big, and at last supposed, or caused to be supposed, a Child, as born of her Body, and that this Child dying soon after it was born, another was substituted in his Room, and to this, dying Seven Weeks after, succeeded another Child. The third Opinion is by the Roman Catholicks, that she really was brought to Bed of a Male Infant, which is still alive. In Confirmation of the First of these Opinions, it is alledged, that the King, for certain Reasons, was become incapable of getting Children. That the Queen had been Seven Years in a very ill State of Health, and so long without being with Child that now she had never a constant Reckoning. That her Delivery was sudden, and immediately after her changing her Lodging. That it was on a *Sunday* Morning, when all the Protestant Court Ladies were at Church. That neither the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, nor the *Dutch* Ambassador, were present at her Labour, tho' they were the three Persons, who ought principally to have been there. That during her Labour, her Bed was not so open as it should have been. That while she was supposed to be with Child, she never satisfied the Princess *Ann*, and many Protestant Ladies then about her, of the Progress

gress of her Pregnancy, either by letting them press her Belly, or see her Breasts. Neither did she shew the Princess, or the Protestant Ladies any of her Milk, after her lying in. That during her Labour, a Warming-Pan was brought into the Room, tho' the Weather was extreamly hot, and the Room heated by a vast Croud of People. Lastly, it was alledged, that tho' the King, Queen, and Courtiers, sufficiently knew before the supposed Delivery, that the Nation suspected an Imposture, they did not use those Precautions as they might, and ought to have done in such a Case, and instead of putting it beyond all possibility of Doubt, they left so many marks of Suspicion, as caused infinite Doubts, and Disputes, insomuch, that some Roman Catholicks themselves owned, that so important an Affair had been managed with great Supineness, and Imprudence, and so many other Circumstances that seemed to render his Birth suspicious, that the Nation, almost in general were inclinable to believe, that this was the last Effort of the Party, to accomplish the Ruin of the Nation.

Soon after this detested ¹ Business, the Seven Bishops were brought from the Tower, to the King's Bench at *Westminster*, where after many Arguments pro, and con, they were acquitted, which produced such loud Applauses, and Rejoycings, that the City seemed at Night to be one continued Fire. That Day the King dined at *Black-Heath*, (where the Army was Encamp'd) in the Tent of the Earl of *Feversham*, the General. When the News came there among the Soldiers, of the Bishops being acquitted, they set up such a general Shout, that it Startled the King, and his whole Company: The Earl of *Feversham* being sent out to know the Reason of the sudden Acclamation, returned and told the King, it was nothing but the Shouts of the Soldiers, upon the News of the Bishops being acquitted. *Do you call that nothing,*

¹ Kennet, Wellwood, Rapin, &c.

replied the King! *But so much the worse for them,* for they should feel his Resentment.

THE King^m perceiving the People's Disposition was not favourable to him, he resolved at last to come to open Force: But as he could only make use of his Army, he was willing first, to try how far he might depend on their Obedience. For this Purpose, he thought fit to communicate his Design to every Regiment, separately, not doubting, if two or three submitted, the rest would follow their Example. Accordingly the Major of Lord *Litchfield's* Regiment, was ordered to tell the Officers and Soldiers, that those who were unwilling to contribute to the repeal of the Test, and penal Laws, should lay down their Arms. But it was with the utmost Astonishment, that he saw the whole Regiment (two Captains, and a few Popish Soldiers excepted) instantly lay down their Arms. He remained for some Time Speechless, but at last, recovering his Surprise, he commanded the Soldiers to take up their Arms again, and suddenly told them, *That for the future, he would not do them the Honour to ask their Advice.* O Blind besotted Zeal! ⁿ the King finding too many Protestants in his Army, cashiered them, and took Papists in their Room, upon which several Officers threatened to lay down their Commissions; this so much enraged the King, that he ordered the Lieutenant Colonel, and five Captains, of the Duke of *Berwick's* Regiment to be made Prisoners, with Orders to try them for Mutiny, and had not some black Clouds gathered against him in *Holland*, it was thought they would have suffered Death, but they were only cashiered.

THE Fleet was no better disposed than the Army, to assist the King in his ill Designs, for Vice Admiral *Strickland*, ordering Masts to be laid on board his Ship, there arose such a Mutiny among the Sailors, that the Officers could hardly save the Priest from

^m Coke, Echard, four last Reigns. ⁿ Four last Reigns.

being

being thrown over-board. Yet this bigotted King would still govern by his own sole Will and Pleasure. But passive Obedience, and non Resistance, which the Church of *England* in this Reign had too much given in to, began to be looked into more narrowly, and the more they inspected into it, the more they found their Church in Danger; therefore the Protestants, and Presbyterians, waved all their Scruples, and joined their Hearts together, against Popery, and Slavery! This made both Parties cast their Eyes on the Prince of *Orange*, for Redress of their Grievances. Many Lords and Gentlemen, went secretly over to *Holland*, among the rest, the Earl of *Shrewsbury* mortgaged his Estate for 40,000 Pound, and offered both his Purse and Sword to the Prince. The King received repeated Advices of their Preparations in *Holland*, and a Certainty that they were bent against *England*. He now too late, began to fear the Consequence of his ill Conduct. In these melancholy Thoughts, he thought to make it easy to the Church of *England*, therefore he sent for those that were then in *London*, and desired their Advice, which he promised to follow. They consulted together, and on the 13th of *October* 1688, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and eight Bishops more waited on the King and Privy Council, where they begged Permission to offer their Advice, as desired by his Majesty, and leave it to his Princely Consideration. These Articles were drawn under Ten Heads, and signed by the Nine Bishops, which they delivered to the King in Writing, and contained in Substance as follows.

1. ° To put the Administration of Affairs thro' *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, into the Hands of such Persons as are qualified according to Law.

2. To dissolve the Ecclesiastical Commission, and to erect no such Court for the future.

° Kennet, Orleans, Echard, Howell, &c.

C 3

3. To

3. To put none into Offices not qualified by Law; Especially into Benefices that have the Cure of Souls, and to withdraw his Dispensations for not taking the Oaths: And to restore the Master of *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*, and the President and Fellow of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*.

4. To put down the *Jesuits* Schools in *London*, and that none such be permitted for the Future.

5. THAT his Majesty would act no more by a dispensing Power, but permit that Point to be argued and decided in Parliament.

6. To inhibit the four Roman Catholick Bishops from exercising ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England*, which by the Law of the Land was invested in the Bishops of the Church of *England* only.

7. To fill up the Ecclesiastical Vacancies in *England*, particularly the Archbishoprick of *York*, with persons of Learning and Piety, and such as are qualified by Law.

8. To supersede all farther Prosecutions of *Quo Warrantos* against Corporations, and to restore the old Charters to them all, as he had done to *London*.

9. To issue out Writs for a *Free* and *Regular* Parliament, in which the Church of *England* may be secured, according to the Acts of Uniformity: Provision made for a due Liberty of Conscience, the Liberties and Properties of the Subject secured, and a good understanding obtained between his Majesty and his People.

10. AND lastly, to permit the Bishops to offer Arguments to his Majesty, to prevail with him to return

return to the Church of *England*, as by law established. For which he had taken a solemn Oath to maintain^p. It was observed the King blush'd at the end of this last Article, and wiped his Face to hide his change of Colour, endeavouring to stifle an inward Rage, that seem'd ready to break out, but the impending Danger prevail'd upon him to check his haughty Temper. However, the King set himself about retrieving his Subjects Hearts, but in such a Manner that added but little Grace to his Endeavours. He issued Writs for a new Parliament, Letters of Pardon for many that had offended the Nation under his Government: but alas! ^q This was like a Reprieve after Execution, the Disease was grown Incurable.

THE Prince of *Orange* published his Declaration, but as it was of the same Nature of those Articles the Bishops gave to the King and Council on the 3^d of *October*, we will not trouble the Reader with the Repetition here.

THE 4th of *November* (after a dreadful Storm) the Prince of *Orange* with all his Forces landed safe in *Torbay*. ^r There were several happy Omens attending this Expedition. First, Our fortunate Landing after our extreme Danger. Second the only Place to land our Horse in the whole Kingdom. Third when every thing was safe on Shore the Storm renew'd, but the *Dutch* Fleet were secur'd in the Harbour, while the King's Fleet that were in pursuit of us, were drove back to *Portsmouth* Harbour, and were disabled for Sea Service the remaining part of the Season, so that we may with the Poet *Claudian*, and more properly apply'd to the Prince, than to him they were made on.

^p History of the four last Reigns. ^q Four last Reigns. ^r Burnet.

*O Nimium dilecte Deo! cui militat æther,
Et conjurati veniunt ad classica Venti!*

[lend,
Heaven's Favourite, to whom the Skies assistance
Whilst on thy Sails conspiring Winds attend.

THE Prince made haste to *Exeter*, where he staid ten Days, both for his refreshing his Troops, and for giving the Country time to shew their Affections. Both the Clergy, and Magistrates of *Exeter*, were very fearful, and very backward: The Bishop and the Dean ran away, and the Clergy stood off, tho' they were sent for, and very gently spoke to by the Prince. The Truth was, the Doctrine of passive Obedience, and Non-resistance had been carried so far, and Preach'd so much, that Clergymen either could not all of the Sudden get out of that Entanglement they were involved in, or they were ashamed to make so quick a Turn.

SEVERAL Noblemen joined the Prince here, and one intire Regiment that came out to oppose him, joined their whole Body to his Side. Several Spies came over from the King's Party, they all took his Money, but staid with the Prince not one returning to give him the least Intelligence, therefore he was often deceived by common Report.

THE King now deserved some Pity, for many came over to the Prince, whom the King never Injured. O the Instability of Fortune! His Blood was on a continued Ferment, and he every Day fled at the Noise, and was heard once to Cry, *O Traitors! But I deserve it all*. He had collected his Army at *Salisbury*, on the 13th of *November*, and made that City his Head Quarters; From this Place, he issued a Proclamation, promising Pardon to those who would quit the Standard of the Prince of *Orange*, but not one came in upon it, but Numbers daily dropt

from the King: And what gave him the greatest Shock was the Prince of *Denmark* "attended by the Duke of *Grafton* and the Lord *Churchill* afterwards Duke of *Marlborough*, joyn'd the Princes's Party, each leaving a Letter to this Effect, " That it was with
 " great grief they complied with the Dictates of
 " Honour, since they obliged them to forsake him.
 " But it was in the common Cause of *Christendom*,
 " and for the Security of the Protestant Religion,
 " their Lives, Families, and Fortunes, that they
 " had taken such an unexpected Resolution."

THE Day before, the Princess of *Denmark* retired privately from *Whitehall*, and the King with the utmost Precipitation ordered his Army to retire to *Reading*, while himself hastened to *London*, where he arrived in two Days. The Princess *Ann* when she retired, directed the following Letter to the Queen, then at *Whitehall*.

" MADAM, I beg your Pardon, if I am so deeply
 " afflicted with the surprizing News of the Prince of
 " *Denmark*'s being gone, as not to be able to see
 " you, but to leave this Paper to express my humble
 " Duty to the King my Father, and yourself; and
 " to let you know I am gone to absent myself to
 " avoid the King's Displeasure, which I am not able
 " to bear, either against the Prince my Husband, or
 " myself. And I shall stay at so great a Distance,
 " as not to return, before I hear the happy News of
 " a Reconcilement. And as I am confident, the
 " Prince of *Denmark* did not leave the King with
 " any other Design, than to use all possible Means
 " for his Preservation; so I hope you will do me the
 " Justice to believe, that I am not capable of fol-
 " lowing him for any other End. Never was any
 " one in such an unhappy Condition! So divided
 " between Duty and Affection, to a Father and a
 " Husband: Therefore I know not what to do, but
 " to follow one, to preserve the other. I see the ge-
 " neral falling off of the Nobility, and Gentry, who
 " Howell, Welwood. v Kennet, Rapin, Echard, Wellwood, &c.

" avow

“ avow to have no other End than to prevail with
 “ the King to secure their Religion, which they saw
 “ so much in danger, *by the violent Counsels of the*
 “ *Priests*, who, to promote their own Religion did
 “ not care to what Danger they exposed the King.
 “ I am fully persuaded, that the Prince of *Orange*,
 “ designs the King’s Safety, and Preservation, and
 “ hope all Things may be composed without more
 “ Bloodshed, by calling of a Parliament. God grant
 “ a happy End to these Troubles, that the King’s
 “ Reign may be prosperous, and that I may shortly
 “ meet you in perfect Peace and Safety. Till when,
 “ let me beg you to continue the same favourable O-
 “ pinion, that you hitherto had of your, &c.

THE Bishop of *London* put on a military Habit,
 and guarded the Princess at the Head of a Troop of
 Horse under his Command, to *Nottingham*, and from
 thence to *Oxford*, where the Prince of *Denmark* was,
 with the Duke of *Ormond*, who had taken Possession
 of that City for the Prince of *Orange*. Things were
 more and more in Confusion. The King consulted
 some Protestant Peers that were then at *London*, but
 the Papists did not think there was any Safety for
 them. The Queen with the pretended Prince of
Wales, in the Night of the 9th of *December*, in Dis-
 guise, crossed the River of *Thames* to *Lambeth*, in an
 open Boat, exposed to the Inclemency of the Wea-
 ther, from thence, in a hired Coach to *Gravesend*,
 where in a small Vessel she arrived at *Calais*, and from
 thence safe to *Versailles*.

THE King, being fully determined to follow the
 Queen, waited but one Day to execute his Design.
 The Night between the 10th and 11th of *December*,
 in a plain Suit, and Bob-Wig, he took Water at
Whitehall, accompanied only by Sir *Edward Hales*,
 Mr. *Skeldon* and *Abbadie*, a Frenchman, Page of the
 Back-stairs *,

* Burnet.

IF the Manner in which this Monarch intended to leave his Dominions is impartially considered, it will hardly be denied, that this was an entire Desertion of them, and putting of his Subjects into the State in which Nature dictates to Men to provide for their own Security. 1st, He fled without being pursued, without any Cause of Fear, either for his Liberty or Life. 2^{dly}, He fled without any Provision for the Government of the Kingdom. From this Conduct, it was afterwards inferred, that he abandoned his Subjects in a perfect Anarchy, and thereby authorized them to chuse what Form of Government they pleased, or to elect another King. 3^{dly}, By his Flight, he violated the Promise so solemnly made in his Proclamation of calling a Parliament. 4^{thly}, Before he went off, he writ to the Earl of *Feverſham* to disband the Army, without any Care of their Pay, probably on purpose to cause Disturbances in the Kingdom, by the Discontents of the Officers and Soldiers. 5^{thly}, He ordered all the Writs to be burnt, that were not sent out, for electing the Parliament, imagining, doubtless, that after his Departure, it would not be possible to assemble a Parliament, which by the Laws could only be called by the King. 6^{thly}, When he took Water, he threw the *Great Seal* into the *Thames*, that nothing might be legally done in his Absence. If these may not be called a real Desertion of his Kingdom, it will be difficult to give a Name to such Proceedings. Besides he was assured by the Declaration of the Prince of *Orange*, he appeared in Arms only to settle the Religion of the Nation. When the King's Abdication was known, that many-headed Monster & the Mob, tumultuously rose, and committed many Outrages. They demolished all the *Mass-houses* in the City and Suburbs that were erected by command of the King. The Citizens addressed the Prince of *Orange* to enter *London*, and implored his Protection.

DECEMBER the 12th, that Arch-Villain *Jef-feries*, dressed in the Habit of a Sailor, was endeavouring to make his Escape to *Hamburg*, but being observed, as he was looking out of a Window, one of the Clerks in Chancery knew him, and discovered him. He was immediately seized, and after being disciplined by the Mob ², he was at his own Desire conveyed to the *Tower* in a Coach covered all over with Filth, where 'tis pity that he died a natural Death. Never Man had better deserved a publick Punishment, as an Attonement for all the Mischiefs done to his Country, and for all the Blood spilt by his Means.

THE unfortunate King ² came to a little Village near *Feversham* in *Kent*, where he got into a Boat in order to embark on board a Frigate that waited to transport him to *France*, but the Wind being against him, as well as the Tide, he was obliged to wait. In the mean Time Sir *Edward Hales* sent his Footman to the Post-Office at *Feversham*, whose Livery being known, it was therefore conjectured his Master was not far off. The Servant was dogg'd, and the Constable with several Fishermen boarded the Vessel where the King was. Sir *Edward* was soon known, and the King was taken for his Chaplain, and upon that Supposition too roughly handled; they took from him several rich Jewels, and four hundred Guineas in Money: but when the Constable found that it was the King in that Disguise, fell upon his Knees, craved Pardon for his Mistake, and returned both Jewels and Money; but the King only received the Jewels, and gave the Money among them. Their Insolence was now turned to Respect, and out of a mistaken Zeal, brought his Majesty unwillingly to an Inn at *Feversham*. From that Place he sent for the Earl of *Winchelsea*, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who persuaded his Majesty to return to *London*. He entered the City the 16th of *Decem-*

² *Mercurius Rusticus*, 3d Edition.
Burnet, Echard.

² Kennet, Orleans, Rapin,

ber, about four in the Afternoon, where he was received with Acclamations, as if he had been returning from a glorious Victory, and passed as in Triumph to his deserted Palace. Being elated with his Reception, he published an Order of Council (O strange Infatuation!) that the Persons should be punished who had any Hand in pulling down the *Mass-houses*. This was his last publick Act in *England*, which crowned so many others done in his Reign in favour of the Papists, and so ill-tim'd, that many of that Religion blam'd him for it.

THE Prince of Orange was then at *Windsor* in order to repair to *Whitehall*, upon the Desire of the Citizens of *London*. The King sent a Message to him, that he would repair to Court only with his Body Guard; But on an Accident which fell out the Day before, the Officers about the Prince would not let him stir without his whole Force, which was this ^b The Duke of Grafton marching thro' *London* at the Head of his Regiment, to take Possession of *Tilbury Fort*; an Irish Officer of the King's Party, riding up to him, fired a Pistol at the Duke, which happily mist him; The Officer was shot Dead upon the Place; Therefore the Friends of the Prince of Orange, were resolved to take care of him. The Prince entered the next Day, and the Dutch Troops mounted Guard at *Whitehall*, and *St. James's*, after the King had ordered his to retire. The next day King James with all the Roman Catholicks, was desired to remove to *Ham* till a Parliament could be summoned in order to settle the Peace of the Nation, but the King desired he might retire to *Rocheſter*, which was agreed upon, and accordingly the next Day, a Barge was got ready which carryed him to *Graveſend*, attended by the Earls of *Ailſebury*, *Litchfield*, *Arran*, and *Dumbar-ton*, six of the Yeomen of his Guards, and a hundred Dutch, with a Lieutenant Colonel. At *Graveſend*, he found his own Coaches waiting for him, and some

^b State Tracts.

Troops of the Militia, by whom he was the next Day conducted to *Rocheſter*.

THE King while at *Rocheſter*,^c was in a melancholy Situation. He too late perceived his Flight had done him irreparable Injury, and by the proceedings at *London*, he found the People of *England* looked no longer upon him as King; and it was not now in his Power to reſtore himſelf by Force. He therefore came to a ſpeedy Determination to abandon *England*, and ſeek a Shelter in the Court of *France*, who had promiſed him Aſſiſtance before, but by a Fatality in his Fortune was reſuſed by him. On the 23d of *December*, about three in the Morning, he privately withdrew, taking only with him the *Duke of Berwick* his Natural Son, *Mr. Skelton*, and *Abbadie*, went on Horſeback to the River Side, and embarked on Board a Veſſel, which landed him ſafely at *Ambleteuſe* in *France*, from whence he repaired to *St. Germain*, where the *French* Court then was.

THE King, when he went from *Rocheſter*, left a Paper written with his own Hand, which was afterwards Printed, containing the Reason of his *Abdication*, but it was looked upon as ſtuffed with Arguments of little Force, moſtly complaining on the *Prince of Orange*, not in the leaſt in Vindication of himſelf, or his Arbitrary Government, nor even a Proſpect of Amendment. We ſhall take little Notice of the glorious *Revolution*, ſince that Event, has reached the utmoſt Corners of the Earth,^d but follow this unfortunate Prince in his unlucky Progreſs to his Grave.

HE was received at the Court of *France*, as the Reigning King of *England*, his Houſhold, Guards, Liveries, &c. was the ſame. But it is eaſy to imagine the Motives of the moſt Chriſtian King, for this his benevolent Diſpoſition. He hoped yet, of re-

^c Echard, Kennet.
Continuation.

^d State Traſis.

^e Howell, Baker's

placing *James* on the Throne ^f of *England*, that he might use him as a Tool in his imaginary Conquests, his Kingdoms in *Nubibus* to bind us with the Chains of *Rome*, and Slavery.

LEWIS the 14th, ^g in order to bring his imaginary Designs to bear, assisted the unlucky *James* with Ships, Men, and Money, and on the 12th of *March* 1689, he arrived in the Harbour of *Kinsale*, from thence he marched with his Forces to *Cork*, where *Tirconnel* received him, with kneeling on the Ground, and kissing his Hand, hailed him King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*. The King replied, *I thank thee Tirconnel! but we must leave France out of our Title, since to her we must owe the other Titles.*

^h During his short stay at *Cork*, the Judges were there in their Spring Circuits. One *Brown*, a Gentleman of about 500 *l.* a Year, who had been in Arms against the *Raparees*, in Defence of his Country, urged his Tryal while the King was present, (for he was there acknowledged as King) petitioned him as such, hoping he would resume his Reign with an Act of Mercy; but on the contrary, he left him to his merciless Judges, who condemned him, and Death was the Reward of his Petition.

THE 24th of *March*, he made a Triumphant Entry into *Dublin*. Among the first of his Works, he displaced the *Lord Granard*, and others from the Council, (being Protestants) and put Papists to supply their Places, created *Tyrconnel* a *Duke*, and published a Proclamation, for a Parliament to meet at *Dublin*, on the 7th of *May*, and ordered the Forces he brought with him from *France*, which were Veteran Soldiers, commanded by experienced Officers, to march to *Dublin*.

THE Protestants could not make Head against this unexpected Preparation, therefore were obliged to retire to their Fastnesses, and Places of Strength.

^f Four last Reigns. ^g Howell. ^h Story's Wars of Ireland.

Londonderry

Londonderry, situated in the *North* of *Ireland*, was accounted a Place of Strength; And Colonel *Lundee* was sent there by *King William*, to reinforce that Garrison.

KING James went on in his old Road,ⁱ he had but two considerable Protestants in his Army, *Sir Thomas Newcomen*, and *Colonel Russel*, these he immediately disbanded, without any other Objection than their Religion, and declared to *Colonel Sarsfield*, (who desired Commissions for two of his Protestant Relations, and offered to be engaged for their Fidelity) *that he would trust no Protestant*, and further added, *a Protestant stunk in his Nostrils*. And as his Words, so his Deeds discovered his Abhorrence of them, for he had not been long in *Dublin*, when the Wife of one *Maxwell* (who was condemned for betaking himself, with some others to a strong House in the *Queen's County*, for the Security of their Lives) presented a Petition to the King to pardon her Husband, she kneeled down with four small Children, and begged for Mercy in such a disconsolate Manner, that brought Tears from most that saw her. But the King sternly answered, *Woman! thy Husband shall Dye!* and the poor Man was executed upon the Instant. It was dangerous for a Protestant to be out of his House after Sunset. One *Power*, bred a Protestant, but turned Papist to accord with the Times, coming home in the Evening, was set upon by two of *King James's* Soldiers, who demanded his Money, calling him *Heretick Dog!* he endeavouring to prove that he was a staunch Papist, and making some Resistance, he was shot thro' the Body with a Pistol Bullet, and dropt (little pitied) at his own Door. About the same Time, a Gentleman walking in a Bowling-Green near *Dublin*, was stabbed by some Soldiers in the Face of Day, and no Notice taken of the Murderers. And on the same Day, a poor Tapster of an Ale-House

ⁱ Wars of Ireland.

standing at a Door on the *Wood-key*, was thrown into the *Liffy*, where he was drown'd, and the Wretches that committed this inhuman Act, only made a Jest at his struggling for Life, and went away laughing at what they had done.

ALL the Protestants had their Arms taken from them, and Soldiers sent to live upon free Quarter. It is needless to mention the Bravery of the *Inniskillin* Men, or the Siege of *Londonderry*, their Courage, and that Siege, have made the Memories of those gallant People immortal! but if it had not been for those two noble Defences, *Ireland* must have submitted to the cruel Yoke of *Papery* and *Slavery*! and perhaps a general Massacre like that of Forty-one, when Rivers of Protestant Blood were shed all over the Kingdom. I can't avoid mentioning here three Lines out of that celebrated Poet *Addison* upon this Occasion.

* *Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our Souls,
And make our Lives in thy Possession happy,
Or our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence!*

¹ THE Parliament in *Dublin*, that sat from *May* the 7th to *July* the 20th, 1689, intirely destroyed the Protestant Settlements in *Ireland*, by repealing the Acts of Settlement, whereby two Thirds of the Protestants held their Estates. These Proceedings were thought severe even by some of the King's own Party. People were every Day leaving that Kingdom, almost at the Hazard of their Lives, in small Boats, in the Depth of Winter, accounting any Hazard safer, than to stay under a Government, that had effectually destroyed all Right, condemning so many Gentlemen to the Loss of all, without allowing them the Favour of being either tryed or heard. Those that staid, many were killed by the Soldiers, murdered in their Houses, executed by martial Law, starved and famished in Goals, and destroyed by many other Violences. The Papists de-

* *Addison's Cato.*

¹ *Story.*

claring, *That they intended to starve one half of the Protestants in that Kingdom, and hang up the other half.* LIBERA NOS DOMINE!

KING *James* and his Adherents, spent so much time in making Acts of Parliament for the Destruction of the Protestants, and their Fortunes, that the People of *Derry*, under their glorious Governour *Walker*, had fortified that City strongly, but *James* did not make the least Doubt, when his Army appeared before the Gates, but they would be thrown open to receive him. He therefore set out with an Army of 12000 Men a great Part *French*, that had landed in spite of our Fleet that had opposed them in *Bantry Bay*. His Generalsⁿ were *Monsieur Mornent*, who commanded the *French Horse*, *Sieur Piscina*, the Foot, *Colonel Hamilton* the *Irish* Foot, all under the Standard of *France*; other Commanders, were the *Duke of Berwick*, and *Fitz-James* his Brother, Lord *Netterville*, *Abercorn*, *Colonel Sheldon*, and *Colonel Ranelagh*, with a fine Train of Artillery. But all to no purpose, the King was obliged to raise the Siege, and retire out of the reach of their Cannon. *King James*, could not help saying with disdain to his Officers as they were marching away, *after a Siege of a 105 Days, we have made a very fine Summer's work of it.* His Army lost 9000 of their best Troops, and 100 of their most experienced Officers. This unfortunate King, to compound with his Creditors, coined Brass Crowns and half Crowns; All the Brass Guns, and Vessels of Brass and Copper that ° could be seized in the Hands of Protestants were made into Money, which passed as Silver, and at an equal Value with it, being so made Current by Proclamation the 18th Day of *June* 1689. The Workmen at the Mint valued the Mettle at no more than three Pence, or a Groat a Pound, but being now Coined, one pound of it went at the Value of five Pounds Sterling. The half

^m Howell. ⁿ Orleans, Echard, Rapin, Kennet, &c. ° Nicholson's, *Irish Hist. Library.*

Crown Piece, bore the King's Head in Bust inscribed JACOBUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. And on the Reverse a Crown laid on two Scepters, cross-wise, inscribed MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX. 1689, above the Crown were XXX denoting its Value to be thirty Pence, and on the Exurge, the Month wherein the several Pieces were Coined; As AUG. SEP. OCT. The Shillings and Six Pences had all the same Marks and Inscriptions. At the same time, there were Pewter Pennies Coin'd, with a square Speck of Copper, or Brass in the Middle, about the Bigness of his own *Irish* Half-penny before he left *England*, and the Value was thus ascertained 1d. In the Beginning of the next Year, another Proclamation called in the half Crowns, which being new Stamped, were ordered to pass for Crowns, so that now Three-penny-worth of Mettle, would make Ten Pounds Sterling. These Pieces, carried the King on Horse-back circumscribed, JAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. On the Reverse, a Crown Imperial, guarded with four Royal Scutcheons (cross-wise, and Crowns) of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*, interwoven with ANNO. DOM. 1690. And Inscrib'd CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIUMPHO.

Just before the Battle of the *Boyne* (the King's Brass failing) the last mentioned Stamps and Inscriptions, were put upon Pieces of Pewter, which were intended to be sent abroad at the said Currency of a Crown, and a Proclamation was ready for that Purpose, every way, this Piece was like those before of Brass, only about the Edge this Inscription, MELLIORIS. TESSERA. FATI. ANNO. REGNI. SEXTO.

^P Was this Coin worth losing a Man's Life for? And yet a Dutchman calling King *James* a *Tinker-King* at the Walls of *Carrickfergus*, was shot by one of the Garrison, during a Parley on both Sides, he not being quick enough to get off when it was over.

^P Four last Reigns.

D 2

DUKE

DUKE *Shomberg* landed near *Carrickfergus*, and after a short Siege with a little loss took it. *Belfast* and *Antrim* surrendered to King *William's* Forces. From thence he marched thro' *Lisburn*, *Dromore*, *Loughbrickland*, and *Newry*, *Dundalk* was their halting Place, for want of Provisions, which was hard to get. Here the Duke intrenched. His *English* Soldiers grew Sickly, therefore King *James's* forces took heart and came with 20,000 Men to offer him Battle, which he wisely avoided. Things looked with an indifferent Face on the *English* Side. ^a The Soldiers began to Sicken and Die very fast, but they were wont to express no other Sorrow than *Plague on those Papishes, that we must die here, and not have leave to go and Fight them.*^r

THE Month of *March* 1690, General *Lauzun*, and the Marquess *de Lery* landed at *Cork* with 5000 Men from *France*, and immediately marched to *Dublin*, where they demanded the Keys of the City and Castle, for the use of their Master, the King of *France*, according to the Promise of King *James*. *Lutterel* the Governor, attended the King upon so extraordinary a Demand, who answered him *it must be done, for he engaged his Word to his Brother Lewis, that Lauzun at his Arrival, should have the Government of Dublin, and could not recede from it.* Upon which answer the Keys were given to *Lauzun*, who took Possession of the City and Castle in the Name of King *Lewis* of *France*. The *French* openly declared, they had no King, but their Master, nor would not obey any one here but *Lauzun* their General, and grew so insolent, that the Protestant Clergy were obliged to go disguised, when their Business called them Abroad.

THESE *French* Vultures had not been above two Days in the City, before they murdered three Protestant Clothiers at a Place called the *Comb*, for protecting their Wives from their libidinous Lusts; and they took a Country Girl that came to Market with

^a Orleans. Howell, Kennet. Story. ^r Howel, Story.

her Father, and deflowered her in the open Street at noon Day, tho' one of their own Religion. When Complaints were carried to King *James* of their inhumane Cruelties, he only replied, *They should turn Roman Catholicks, or keep within Doors.* But he had no power to help himself, or them, having by his degenerate Spirit, truckled his Authority, and became subject to the Power of *France*, contenting himself to be a King in Name only.

' But now let us bend our Eyes to behold the God-defs Liberty, going to the Relief of the Distressed Protestants in *Ireland*: The glorious King *William*, next to find this War in *Ireland* should retard his Troops landing in *Flanders*, resolved to reduce that Kingdom this Summer; accordingly having left his Palace at *Kenfington* the 4th of *June*, he Embarked with Prince *George*, the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Oxford*, *Manchester* and *Scarborough*, and in ten Days arrived safe in the Harbour of *Carrickfergus* with all his Forces. Where he was looked upon as their greatest Blessing, their Guardian Angel come to free them from worse than *Egyptian* Bondage. His Army consisted of 36000 Men including those that were in the Kingdom before.

The news of the King's landing, very much alarmed *James* and his Forces at *Dublin*, and it was moved in Council that all the Protestants should be shut up in *Churches* and *Hospitals*, and if they lost the Day, to set Fire to all, and destroy the People and the City together. These were the impious villainous *French*, that gave this inhumane Advice to King *James*, and had they been more Powerful, would certainly have put their diabolical Advice in Practice.

' But the *Irish* Papiſts, both in the Court, City and Army, applied themselves to King *James*, upon hearing so barbarous a Proposal, and plainly told him " they would not draw a Sword in his Defence, un-

Howell, Story.

* Four last Reigns.

† Story.

“ less all Thoughts of burning the City were laid a-
 “ side, and declared farther, that as soon as they
 “ heard or saw any Appearance of Fire, they would
 “ desert his Service, and fly to *King William’s* Mer-
 “ cy.” ’Twas thought these Menaces alone pre-
 vented their hellish Intentions.

THE unfortunate *King James* drew his Forces to-
 gether at *Ardee*, the Place of Rendezvous, and found
 himself at the Head of an Army well Disciplined,
 Cloathed and Armed, in good Heart and willing
 to Fight, besides a Reinforcement of twelve Thou-
 sand more, that were drawn out of the several
 Garrisons. Their Intention was to stop the Passages
 of *Newry* Mountains, and to linger on the War, till
 some promised Conspiracy broke out in *England*, or
 more of *King James’s* Friends would augment his
 Army.

THE Protestants imagined the Report of *King*
William’s Army landing in *Ireland*, would Damp
 the Spirits of the Papists, but it was far otherwise,
 they imagined he was come to his Destruction, and
 grew more Insolent upon it, and many Roman Ca-
 tholicks told their Protestant Acquaintance, *they would*
be glad to go to Mass before that Day Twelve Months.
 But the Victorious *William* baffled all their De-
 signs, he had no sooner reviewed his Army at
Lough-brickland, but by swift Marches came to the
 Banks of the *Boyne*. Here that glorious Monarch
 received a Wound with a Cannon Ball, that graz’d
 over his right Shoulder, which he took little Notice
 of. His Majesty in a Council of War, resolved to
 pass the *Boyne* the next Day. Accordingly the next
 Morning, the Army passed that River, and after a
 bloody Battle, *King James’s* Forces were intirely de-
 feated, on the memorable 1st of *July* 1690. The
 Death of Duke *Scomberg*, and the Valiant Mr.
Walker a Clergyman, who so bravely defended *Lon-*
donderry, were the only two of Note that fell on the
English Side, and both universally lamented.

KING

KING JAMES staid but one Night at *Dublin*, where he made a Speech to his Friends, advising them to shift for themselves, for all was lost. The next Day he rode with a few Attendants to *Waterford*, where he went on board a Ship that lay ready for him, and sailed for *France*.

“ THE unfortunate *King James* is returned to
 “ *St. Germain*, but what can we think of such a
 “ Pusillanimous Prince, who lost but Fifteen Hundred
 “ Men, and the rest of the Army made a safe Re-
 “ treat. Would a Prince whose all was at Stake,
 “ fly for such a trifling Loss? did he not want For-
 “ titude? Heaven seems to Fight against him, and
 “ mysterious Providence seems to punish him for un-
 “ repented Sins, I wish he may not involve *France*
 “ in his Crimes! The *English* are a Rough hardy
 “ generous People, but poor Politicians, and can
 “ remember Injuries. They don’t forgive sooner
 “ than other Nations. This Prince was when Duke
 “ of *York* esteemed for his Courage, but a bad Cause
 “ perhaps may have killed it. The *King of England*,
 “ as we stile him here, (tho’ it is many Ages since
 “ we have heard of two Kings of one Kingdom) has
 “ left our Generals and Soldiers among their Ene-
 “ mies. There were large Sums to fit them out,
 “ and I believe more must be sent to bring them
 “ home, I mean those that are left. Money should
 “ not be given to Prodigals, or lent upon a Mort-
 “ gage of a disputed Title, no Secret trusted to
 “ Fools, or Armies to Generals without Courage:
 “ But *King James* is come back to *St. Germain*.
 We will leave the glorious *King William* to follow his
 Conquests in *Ireland*, and go over to see after *King*
James in *France*.

* THERE was still a Party for *King James* in
England, kept up by the Politicks and Pistoles of
France; and in the Year 1692, *Lewis* raised thirty

† Paris Letter, July 28, 1690. translated. * Kennet, Echard:
 Thousand

Thousand Men, in order to Invade *England*, with a Promise to double that Number if wanted. This always mistaken King, sent Letters to several Noblemen in *England*, to come over to be Witness to a Birth of a Child, his Queen now was Pregnant with, with a Printed Declaration, inviting his Subjects to return to their Obedience, with a Promise of Pardon to those that would come in within the stated Time, to all but the following, viz. The Duke of Ormond, the Marquis of Winchester, the Earls of Sunderland, Bath, Danby and Nottingham. The Lords Newport, Delamere, Wiltshire, Colchester, Cornbury, Dunblain and Churchhill. The Bishops of London, and St. Asaph. Sir Robert Howard, Sir John Warden, Sir Samuel Grimston, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir George Treby, Sir Basil Dixwell, Sir James Oxendon. Dr. Tillotson, and Dr. Gilbert Burnet; Francis Russel, Richard Levison, and John Trenchard, Esquires; Charles Duncomb. All those who had offered Indignities to him at *Feverham*, those, who as Judges, Jurymen, or otherwise, had a Hand in putting *Ashton* and *Croft* to Death, and all Spies, and such as betrayed his Counsels, during his Absence from *England*.

¹ HAD neither *Lewis* nor *James* enough of these Chimeras? after these Papers were conveyed to *England*, the ill advised King *James*, marched at the Head of thirty Thousand Men, to the Coast of *Normandy*, in order to Embark for *England*, and a Fleet of Men of War and Transports to wait his Motions ².

ON the 10th of May 92, the French Admiral Monsieur *Tourville*, put out to meet the English Fleet, with hopes of destroying them, then their intended Invasion would be certain, and succeed. ³ But alas! how often do poor People reckon without their Host? the English and French engaged off Cape *Barfleur*, but the French were beaten, and poor

¹ Four last Reigns.² Echard.³ Four last Reigns.

King James had the Mortification to see from the Shore, Sixteen of his Brother *Lewis's* Capital Ships destroyed before his Face, and among them, the Royal Sun, the finest Ship that ever was built in *France*, mounted with 104 Brass Guns, and 'tis said the Carving and Gilding came to ten Thousand Pounds, all a Prey to the devouring Flames. ^b *King James* was overwhelmed with Affliction, at this Fatal Blow, which intirely put an End to all his Hopes.

^c I HAVE heard a Story, affirmed for Truth, that the *English* Admiral received a Bribe from *France*, of a hundred Thousand Pound, not to use Shot with his Powder, they could endure the Smoak, but could not digest the Balls. The Faithful Admiral acquainted *King William* with the Affair; The King reply'd, *Take the Money, and act as you please.* The *French* imagining all was as they would have it, let the *English* get the Weather-gage, but the Admiral of *England* falsly broke his Word with the *French*, and returned them Iron and Lead for their Gold; and when he was upbraided with it, said, he did no more than *King James* had done before him in *Ireland*, exchanged Copper and Brass for Silver. There is little afterwards mentioned of this unfortunate King, who had so often blindly run to his own Ruin.

THE Peace of *Ryswick* in 1697 between *England* and *France* killed all his Hopes of being restored, we shall give an Account of his Death, and bury all his Faults in the Grave.

^d " ON the 15th Instant, the late King *James* evacuated an Imposthume. The King made him a
" Visit, to whom he desired he might be buried as a
" private Person at *St. Germain's*. He also recom-
" mended his Family to him, and admonished the
" pretended Prince of *Wales*, that he should disdain
" the Crown, if it came in Competition with the re-

^b Howell. ^c Coke. ^d Paris Letter, translated Sept. 26. New
Stile, 1701.

“ nouncing of the Catholick Religion. On the 23d
 “ he fell into a Lethargy, and dy’d between three
 “ and four in the Afternoon. The King the next
 “ Day ordered the pretended Prince of *Wales* to be
 “ proclaimed in his Palace thrice, in *Latin*, *French* and
 “ *English*. As soon as it was over, the titular King,
 “ having no Land to bestow, was prodigal of Ho-
 “ nours. He created the Earl of *Pertb*, Duke of that
 “ Name. The Earl of *Middleton* Duke of *Mon-*
 “ *mouth*, and a Peer of *England*, and Mr. *Carrol*,
 “ an *English* Peer and Baron of *Dunford*. The Bo-
 “ dy of the late King was deposited in the Church of
 “ the *English* Benedictin Friars. His Heart was
 “ given to the Nuns of *Chailot*, his Brains to the
 “ *Scotch* College, and his Entrails have been shared
 “ between the Curate of *St. Germain*s, and the *Eng-*
 “ *lish* Jesuits. He was Sixty-seven Years eleven
 “ Months and thirteen Days old upon his Coffin which
 “ I saw. There are Whispers about *Paris*, and the
 “ Court, that a War with *England* will speedily be
 “ declared, and that our King will strain his Finances
 “ once more in Behalf of this *Roy sans Terre*.” But
 I would not have them forget the old Adage,

— *Regnabit Sanguine multo,
 Ad Regnum postquam venit ab Exilio.*

When Subjects and Kings restore again,
 In Blood and Cruelty they always Reign.

Now my dear Countrymen of all Religions! I
 shall ask you a few Questions. What have we to ex-
 pect if this cruel Rebellion proves successful to the
 Rebels? Is not every Man’s Blood that is shed in this
 Opposition, Murder? Do you know who you would
 assist in arming against your Country? Is not the pre-
 sent mild Government planted by Law Established?
 And would you hinder the Growth of such a flourish-
 ing Tree, under whose kindly Shade your Lives,
 your

your Liberties, your Estates, and even the *Roman Religion* has remained unmolested? Suppose those Enemies to our flourishing Kingdoms had their Ends? Do you imagine the Protestant Powers of Europe would not make our Monarch's Cause their own, and pour out a whole Deluge of Blood to vindicate him, even for their own Sakes; for should the arbitrary Power of *France* and *Spain*, have any footing in these Kingdoms, would they not aim at universal Monarchy, and find Pretences to attack the next Protestant Prince, and through a crimson Flood wade through the Whole? I shall refer my Roman Catholick Readers to the following Address, and leave them to meditate upon it.

A LETTER from the Right Reverend Dr. Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to the Roman Catholicks of his Diocese.

My Countrymen and Fellow Subjects,

NOTwithstanding the Difference of our Religious Opinions, I should be sorry to be wanting in any Instance of *Humanity* or *good Neighbourhood* to any of you. For which Reason I find my self strongly inclined, at this critical Juncture, to put you in Mind, that you have been treated with a truly *Christian Lenity* under the present Government, that your Persons have been protected, and your Properties secured by equal Laws, and that it would be highly imprudent as well as ungrateful to forfeit these Advantages, by making yourselves *Idols* to the Ambition of foreign Princes, who fancy it expedient to raise Disturbances among us at present: but as soon as their own

Ends

Ends are served, will not fail to abandon you, as they have always done.

Is it not evident that your *true Interest* consists in lying still, and waiting the Event, since *Ireland* must necessarily follow the Fate of *England*; and that therefore *Prudence* and *Policy* prescribe *Quiet* to the *Roman Catholics* of this Kingdom, who, in Case a Change of Hands should not succeed, after your attempt to bring it about, must then expect to be on a worse Foot than ever?

But we will suppose it succeeds to your *Wife*. What then? Would not this undermine even your own *Interests* and *Fortunes*, which are often interwoven with those of your *Neighbours*? Would not all those, who have *Debts* or *Money* or other *Effects* in the Hands of *Protestants*, be *Fellow-Sufferers* with them? Would not all those who hold under the *Acts of Settlement*, be as liable as *Protestants* themselves to be dispossessed by the *old Proprietors*? Or, even those who are called *Proprietors*, suffer themselves with *Hopes* of possessing the *Estates* which they claim, which, in all likelihood, would be given to *Ramourites*, (perhaps to *Foreigners*) who are near the *Frontiers*, who fought the *Battles*, of their *Master*.

[illegible]

And what Man in his Senses would engage in a dangerous Course, to which neither Interest could entice, nor Conscience oblige?

I am certain that this *Letter* may be as well taken, as it is meant, and that you may maturely consider your *true Interest*, rather than rashly repeat the same Errors, which you have so often repented of. So recommending you to the merciful Guidance of Almighty God, I subscribe myself,

Yours Feal Well, *W. B. Fisher,*

GEORGE CLOYNE

